

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

Mass.
STATE WORKHOUSE

AT BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1883.

BOSTON :

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1884.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

In accordance with statute provision, the Trustees of the State Workhouse at Bridgewater submit their Thirtieth Annual Report.

The year just closed has been remarkable in some aspects in the history of our institution. The first nine months of the year the institution was in charge of Capt. Nahum Leonard, who for more than twelve years has done faithful service as its Superintendent.

The transfer of women to the Reform Prison at Sherborn, and the discontinuing commitments of females to the Workhouse, except in a few cases, nearly extinguished the female department, which in former years was nearly equal to that of the men in numbers. The few that remained were serviceable to some extent in the labor to which they were adapted. The inmates are composed of both prisoners and paupers, and a portion of the year in about equal numbers. Many of the paupers, by reason of age and physical infirmities, are unable to perform much labor, while the prisoners, being more generally able-bodied, are employed upon the farm and in the chair-shop. The usual attention has been given to the farm, which contributes in milk and vegetables an important supply for the institution. The leading products this year have been hay, potatoes and root crops. The extreme drought this season has reduced the products from that of former years. The stock upon the farm con-

sists of 22 cows, 8 oxen, 8 young cattle, 4 horses, and about 100 swine. The farm is largely tillage and pasture, and consists of about 220 acres. It was originally stony, and the mile and one-half of stone wall that has been built upon it is from material found upon the premises. The hay crop this year was 140 tons, which is below an average crop; the product of potatoes 1,400 bushels. The health of the institution has been good, and the management and discipline eminently satisfactory. It was with sincere regret that the Trustees, in May last, received the resignation of Capt. Leonard as Superintendent, the special reason assigned being the condition of his wife's health. At the special solicitation of the Trustees, the Superintendent was induced to modify his resignation so as to take effect July 1. The reluctance with which this resignation was accepted can well be imagined. During the entire term of his service, his rare judgment in the discharge of the difficult duties of his office has been a constant aid to the Trustees, and during all this time no indiscretion on his part ever occasioned a jar in their deliberations. More than this. The devoted labors of his estimable wife, whose constant care and anxiety for the comfort and welfare of the inmates, particularly the sick, had been like the warmth of sunshine in the institution, was a service which we were most reluctant to part with.

Fortunately, after much inquiry and deliberation, in which the claims and fitness of several most excellent men were considered, the Trustees were unanimous in the choice of Mr. Hollis M. Blackstone, a gentleman of large experience in the public institutions of Boston. The acceptance of the appointment by Mr. Blackstone gave promise of the same successful administration that had characterized his predecessor. When he came to the institution he found what seemed no very difficult task, where good order and discipline had so long been the rule.

But the 7th July, two days after removing his family to the institution, brought an unexpected experience to the new Superintendent. On the morning of that day, when many of the officers and inmates were engaged in the hay-field, the Superintendent discovered flames bursting from the

ventilator of the east wing, and before any appliances for extinguishing it could be brought to bear, the fire was hopelessly beyond control. The building was a wooden structure, and the point where the fire was discovered was in the highest part of the third story, and had made such headway as to render it impossible to stay its progress; and the entire building was consumed. The fire departments of Taunton and of Brockton promptly responded to the call for aid, and each, with steamers, rendered efficient help in saving two large barns filled with hay, and a long tier of outbuildings, with all the carriages and the valuable outfit for carrying on the farm. For the despatch with which this aid was rendered we are much indebted to the Old Colony Railway Company, which furnished transportation. An inmate who was serving two years' sentence was undoubtedly the incendiary. And he is now in Plymouth jail awaiting trial for the crime. All the books and papers in the office were saved, and quite a large portion of the furniture in the Superintendent's department was saved in a damaged condition. The greater part of the furniture and bedding in the inmates' department was destroyed. There was no loss of life or accident, and the prisoners and paupers rendered much assistance in saving property. This unlooked for disaster rendered it necessary to promptly provide shelter for the inmates, and by the timely action of the Governor and the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, the prisoners were transferred to Westborough and the paupers to Tewksbury the same evening, with the exception of one sick man and half a dozen paupers, who were retained at the farm, where they were cared for. By an act of the legislature the Trustees were authorized to establish the Workhouse at the buildings of the State Reform School at Westborough, and there are about sixty prisoners comfortably provided for at that institution. The transfer of the prisoners to Westborough has been attended with considerable expense in fitting up for their accommodation and for new clothing, bedding, etc. Labor has been provided for a portion of the prisoners in the seating of chairs; but by this change the force that has usually done good service upon the farm has not been available.

To the Trustees and Superintendent of the Reform School would we tender our acknowledgments for their many courtesies incident to the transfer of our prisoners to the buildings of that institution.

The legislature having authorized the rebuilding of the Workhouse, the Trustees and Superintendent have commenced work upon the foundations, and they are nearly ready for the new structure, the plans of which have received your approval. In the reconstruction of the institution the old basements and foundation walls had much to do, in view of economy, in determining the new plan, consequently the general outline of the former building has been preserved; but instead of one continuous structure, the new institution will be divided into a group of nine separate buildings, seven of which are now in process of construction, consisting of Superintendent's house, hospital building, two dormitory buildings, kitchen and laundry-room, boiler-house, and office and water-tower combined, the basement of which will be the general store-room for new goods and supplies. The inmates' buildings, occupying as they do the old site, are situated on three sides of a court-yard, or hollow square, and disconnected at the front centre and either right angles by open spaces of twenty-five feet. The Superintendent's house stands in front, and is disconnected by a space of about forty feet. The hospital, the basement of which is to be the inmates' dining-room, is connected with kitchen by an iron corridor one story high. The boiler-room has been so located as to utilize the old chimney, which was left uninjured by the fire, and which was perfect in construction and draft. These buildings are to be constructed of brick, and two stories and a basement in height, the basement fully half a story above the ground. The underpinning and trimmings are of granite, with brick projecting courses and heavy, arched window-heads. Special attention has been given to the fire-proof qualities, the floors being of mill construction, and all staircases and landings of iron. The walls are also to be plastered upon brick, and the air-space usually made by furring and lathing, and which acts as a fire-conductor, has been overcome by constructing a two-inch vault in the wall itself. With the above precautions in

construction, and the arrangement of buildings on a separate plan, we hope to avoid the recurrence of another disaster, and also to be relieved from the anxiety that has so long been uppermost from fear of fire. The sleeping, dining and hospital accommodations in the present outlay will provide for about two hundred and fifty inmates.

The architect is Mr. George A. Clough of Boston. The Trustees and Superintendent, while considering plans for rebuilding the institution, are indebted to His Excellency the Governor for valuable hints and suggestions relating to that subject, and to the special committee of the Legislature and the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity for their prompt and decisive action would they express their special acknowledgments.

The building destroyed had been in use as an almshouse and State workhouse for thirty years, and, on account of its combustible character, had been a source of constant anxiety lest some appalling disaster should befall it, and the Trustees have frequently referred to the matter in their reports. Fortunately the destruction came at mid-day, and at a season when the inmates were at the lowest number. While we cannot but regret the loss of so much property, there is occasion for congratulation that we were spared its destruction in winter, when its wards would have been crowded with helpless and infirm inmates. With such buildings as we contemplate erecting, we may feel assured that the Commonwealth, in the end, sustains no loss; but in view of the improved arrangements, may account it as a humane advance in our system of charities and penal supervision.

The expenditure for the first nine months of the year, which was up to the time of the fire, was \$26,952.29 for an average number of 258, or \$2.68 cents per week for each inmate. The destruction of nearly all the clothing, bedding and furniture in the inmates' department, and the removal from the farm (our great source of supply for vegetables and milk) had the effect to swell the expense to an unusual amount, while the reduced numbers in consequence of the transfer to Tewksbury tended to largely increase the cost *per capita* of the numbers remaining, and the

peculiar circumstances, requiring a full force of officers at both Bridgewater and Westborough, has kept the expense for salaries at about the same point as when we had three times our present number. If the number of inmates in the workhouse when the fire occurred, had continued, the expenditure in the same ratio would have been \$32,631.21, instead of \$36,276.95, which it has been. This increased expenditure may be fairly termed extraordinary.

In the unlooked for emergency incident to the fire, the new Superintendent proved himself equal to the difficult task, and his experience has greatly aided the Trustees in the preparation of plans for the new buildings, and in the administration of the affairs of the institution.

In view of the important place that this institution has held in the system of charities in our Commonwealth for so many years, we enter upon this new era in its history with the hope to win your approval, while we adhere to the same humane and economical administration that has characterized its record in the past.

JOSHUA E. CRANE,
J. WHITE BELCHER,
WEAVER OSBORN,
C. P. LOTHROP,
MARY E. CRAFTS,

Trustees of the State Workhouse.

BRIDGEWATER, Sept. 30, 1883.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

BRIDGEWATER, MASS., Oct. 1, 1883.

To the Board of Trustees :

The following is submitted as the report of the State Workhouse for the year ending Sept. 30, 1883, covering nine months under the superintendence of my predecessor, Capt. Nahum Leonard, and three months of the undersigned.

I arrived at the institution July 5, and entered upon my new duties.

On the morning of July 7, about 9.20, fire was discovered in the east wing, and at 2 o'clock nothing remained of the State Workhouse but the barns and outbuildings.

The details of the fire, the disposition made of the inmates, and the rebuilding of the institution, are so thoroughly treated in your report that it would be but useless repetition for me to report further concerning them. The destruction of all the habitable portion of the buildings so disorganized the institution that in the short time I have been in charge I find it impossible to make comment or offer suggestion about the general workings of the institution.

The whole number of inmates remaining Oct. 1, 1882,

was,	210
Male prisoners,	80
Female "	7
State paupers,	114
Discharged prisoners wishing to remain,	9
Total,	210

Whole number admitted from Oct. 1, 1882, to Oct. 1,

1883, was,	432
Male prisoners,	187
Female "	1
State paupers,	241
Discharge prisoners,	3
Total,	432

Whole number in institution during year,	642
Whole number discharged from Oct. 1, 1882, to Oct.	
1, 1883, was	579
Male prisoners,	198
Female "	6
State paupers,	334
Discharged prisoners,	9
Deaths of all classes,	32
Total,	579
Whole number remaining Oct. 1, 1883,	63
Male prisoners,	59
State paupers,	1
Discharged prisoners,	3
Total,	63
Average number during year,	210 $\frac{3}{5}$
Largest " " "	404
Smallest " " "	63

The expenditures and receipts have been as follows : —

Oct. 1, 1882, to Jan. 1, 1883,	\$12,178 49
Received from State Treasurer for same period,	12,178 49
From Jan. 1, 1883, to Oct. 1, 1883,	24,098 46
Received from State Treasurer for same period,	24,098 46
The appropriation for 1882 was	40,000 00
Amount expended,	35,823 58
Unexpended balance,	4,176 42
Which latter sum reverted to the Treasury.	
The appropriation for 1883 was	40,000 00
Less — transferred after the fire for support of paupers sent to Tewksbury Almshouse,	10,000 00
Balance,	\$30,000 00
The amount thus far expended is	24,098 46
Balance unexpended,	5,901 54

Expenditures from Oct. 1, 1882, to Oct. 1, 1883 :—

Salaries of resident officers,	7,012 58
Sundry incidental labor,	1,700 28
Expenses of visiting physician,	375 00
Expenses of consulting physician,	75 01
Expenses of chaplain,	275 01
Expenses of trustees,	336 47
Dry-goods, bedding and furniture,	1,810 75
Clothing, boots, shoes and leather,	2,454 19
Cutlery, tin, crockery and hardware,	564 29
Baskets, brooms, brushes and woodenware,	103 32
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	693 81
Other groceries,	218 31
Fruit, raisins and vegetables,	218 40
Bread,	4,373 64
Rice and beans,	192 07
Butter, cheese, lard and milk,	145 90
Sugar (4,638 lbs.),	447 53
Molasses (1,283½ galls.),	737 65
Flour (26 bbls.),	205 50
Meal, corn and feed,	1,177 79
Fish, oysters and clams,	271 24
Corned beef (14,000 lbs.),	988 50
Fresh meat (22,913½ lbs.),	1,339 51
Tobacco,	548 76
Soap and materials,	162 76
Oils, gasolene and matches,	239 88
Coal (601 $\frac{19}{24}\frac{5}{10}$ tons),	4,120 06
Medicine, hospital supplies and disinfectant,	579 65
Seeds, farming utensils and stable expenses,	142 37
Ordinary repairs and stock for same,	620 89
Transportation of merchandise and fares,	887 95
Musical instruments,	173 25
Live stock,	455 00
Taking inventory (twice),	150 00
Upright boiler at Westborough,	313 00
Steam kettles at Westborough,	138 00
Steam fitting at Westborough,	192 91
Range,	100 00
Board of officers,	150 79
Barrels,	15 95
Stationery, books, postage, telegrams and newspapers,	186 40
Ice,	60 40
Telephone,	55 85
Coffins and burial expenses,	45 00
Miscellaneous,	27 71
Total,	\$35,083 31

Bill of State Reform School, viz. : —

Bedding, dry-goods,	\$276 86
Brooms, brushes, crockery, etc.,	53 82
Soap and matches,	4 40
Board and provisions for inmates and officers,	832 68
Straw for beds,	21 44
Horse keeping,	2 15
Transportation,	2 29
	<hr/>
	\$1,193 64
	<hr/>
Total,	<u>\$36,276 95</u>

Dividing the amount of expenses by the average number of inmates gives an annual average cost of . . . \$172 26
 Equivalent to an average weekly cost of . . . 3 50
 The amount received for products and articles sold, and labor of inmates, was . . . 1,144 81
 Which has been paid into the Treasury.

An inventory and appraisal of the real and personal estate on hand Oct. 1, 1883, were made by Robert C. Breck, Esq., and Morton E. Crane, Esq. The appraisal was as follows : —

Live stock,	\$3,838 75
Products of the farm,	5,926 67
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,428 25
Mechanical tools and machinery,	4,700 00
Beds and bedding,	946 00
Other furniture and property,	1,863 13
Personal property in superintendent's and officers' department,	1,143 47
Ready-made clothing and dry goods,	585 91
Provisions and groceries,	416 85
Fuel,	162 50
Drugs and medicines,	144 37
	<hr/>
Total personal estate,	\$22,155 90

LAND.

175 acres cultivated,	\$22,200 00
25 acres woodland,	700 00
20 acres pasturage,	100 00
6½ acres cemetery,	200 00
Total,	<hr/> \$23,900 00

BUILDINGS.

One barn, west,	\$3,500 00
One barn, east,	4,500 00
Ruins old laundry (stone building),	1,000 00
Carriage and cart shed,	400 00
Carriage-house,	100 00
Farm sheds,	400 00
Piggery,	100 00
Hennerly,	300 00
Ice-house,	150 00
Blacksmith shop,	100 00
Dead-house,	100 00
Tomb,	100 00
Spring pump-house,	300 00
Fire pump-house and reservoirs,	4,000 00
Pest-house,	300 00
	<hr/>
	\$15,350 00

REAL ESTATE.

Lands,	\$23,900 00
Buildings,	15,350 00
	<hr/>
	\$39,250 00
Personal estate,	22,155 90
	<hr/>
	\$61,405 90

To the officers of the institution I owe most generous recognition, both of their conduct during the “fire” and their devotion to duty since that time, subjected, as they have been, much of the time, to inconvenience and disorder, but faithful and ready to endure their share of extra duty and hardships.

To Capt. Leonard, my predecessor, I am under the kindest obligation for the cordial manner in which he installed me as his successor, as well as for his advice since, and from whose wisdom and experience I hope I may continue to receive assistance.

Our thanks are due to Doctors Sawyer and Pratt and all others who were especially active giving assistance at the time of the fire.

To you, members of the Board, I wish to express my grateful appreciation of not only the assistance, but also the kind and considerate treatment I have received during my official relations with you, through a time which, though brief, has been filled with unusual care and anxiety.

Respectfully submitted.

H. M. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

*Schedule of Persons Employed at the State Workhouse within the
Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.*

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensa- tion.
Edward H. Sawyer,	Physician,	10 mo.	\$375 00
Calvin Pratt,	Consulting Physician,	9 "	75 01
F. E. Corey,	Physician,	2 "	30 00
J. B. Hingeley,	Chaplain,	7 "	175 00
Isaac Dunham,	Chaplain,	2 "	50 00
John A. Conlin,	Chaplain,	9 "	75 01
Nahum Leonard,	Superintendent,	9 "	1,350 00
Hollis M. Blackstone,	Superintendent,	3 "	450 00
Thomas J. Cannon, . . .	Assistant Superintendent, . . .	12 "	800 00
Josiah Robinson,	Engineer,	10 "	500 00
Benj. F. Robinson, . . .	Overseer Workshop,	10 $\frac{21}{31}$ "	427 10
George H. Cannon, . . .	Hospital Steward,	10 "	400 00
George H. Cannon, . . .	Overseer,	2 "	80 00
Edgar H. Hatch,	Overseer Laundry and Kitchen, .	5 $\frac{4}{30}$ "	160 46
Frank Jenkins,	Chief Watchman,	9 "	360 00
Frank Jenkins,	Overseer Yard and Hospital, . .	3 "	120 00
John Gillespie,	Farmer,	12 "	580 00
Farnham Gillespie, . . .	Assistant Farmer,	12 "	400 01
Daniel Leary,	Assistant Watchman,	12 "	300 00
George Washburn,	Watchman,	2 $\frac{23}{30}$ "	91 89
John C. Perkins,	Guard Duty,	9 days.	10 00
John C. Perkins,	Overseer Workshop,	1 $\frac{11}{31}$ mo.	54 44
John C. Perkins,	Overseer Laundry and Kitchen, .	4 "	133 33
Nehemiah Higgins, . . .	Assistant in Guard Room, . . .	2 $\frac{1}{31}$ "	22 58
Nehemiah Higgins, . . .	Overseer Laundry and Kitchen, .	2 $\frac{13}{30}$ "	85 54
Samuel Fisher,	Overseer Hosp. & Sew'g Room, . .	1 $\frac{22}{31}$ "	59 06
James Atkins,	Assistant in Gate Room, . . .	2 $\frac{23}{28}$ "	27 38
James Atkins,	Overseer Sewing Room,	1 $\frac{10}{31}$ "	44 44
P. J. Leonard,	Chief Matron,	9 "	262 51
H. P. Packard,	Assistant Matron,	9 $\frac{11}{30}$ "	202 94
Alice L. Packard,	Assistant Matron,	2 $\frac{4}{7}$ wks.	12 86
Lizzie Bowman,	Assistant Matron,	3 $\frac{5}{7}$ "	18 57
Lucy J. Robinson,	Assistant Matron,	5 $\frac{2}{3}$ mo.	122 78
M. M. Howard,	Night Nurse,	1 $\frac{14}{31}$ "	44 00
M. M. Howard,	Matron,	1 $\frac{11}{30}$ "	9 60
Mary Downing,	Matron,	6 "	130 00
Mary Downing,	Nurse,	1 $\frac{5}{30}$ "	25 17
Theodora Gaskill,	Matron,	3 $\frac{1}{30}$ "	48 00
Delia Howard,	Domestic,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ wks.	3 00
Ann Kennedy,	Cook,	10 mo.	134 71
Charlotte Taylor,	Domestic,	15 wks	15 00
Elizabeth Bell,	Cook,	9 $\frac{1}{7}$ "	36 57
Catharine Bell,	Domestic,	9 $\frac{1}{7}$ "	18 29
			\$8,320 25

HOSPITAL REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Workhouse at Bridgewater :

The report of hospital work to July 7, 1883, is respectfully submitted.

SUMMARY.

Number of admissions,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	207
deaths, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27
remaining, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
discharged, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	160

The winter and spring months saw our wards considerably more crowded than usual, owing to the increased number of invalids and broken-down constitutions then committed to the institution. Recoveries among this number were proportionally large, so that but one remained who could not safely be removed to a sister institution at the breaking out of fire, which so quickly consumed the tinderbox known as the Bridgewater Workhouse.

Had this fire occurred in the night, and a few months earlier, the loss of life must have been appalling.

The management of the institution and the State are to be congratulated on so fortunate an escape from so dire a calamity.

Twenty-seven deaths occurred previous to July 7, and one, who could not safely be removed, has been provided for at the town almshouse, until his death, September 14.

Five children have been born, four of whom were illegitimate.

In concluding we would express our regret that our official relations with those who for years have so faithfully man-

aged the affairs of this institution should have been severed, and for whose past kindness and assistance we would renew our thanks, and to their successors will look for the same courtesy and kindly help which has so materially assisted in the discharge of our official duties.

Yours respectfully,

EDWARD SAWYER, M. D., *Physician.*

BRIDGEWATER, MASS., Sept. 30, 1883.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Number of Cases of Sickness in the State Workhouse at Bridgewater from Oct. 1, 1882, to July 7, 1883, with the Number for each Month, and the Names of the Principal Diseases; also the Average Number on the Sick-list for the Year and for each Month.

DISEASES.	TOTAL.	Year and for each Month.											
		October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.		
Debility,	10	-	1	3	-	4	-	-	-	2	-		
Febrile,	22	-	-	-	-	17	1	-	2	2	-		
Parturition,	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
Rheumatism,	21	-	-	2	5	3	2	4	3	2	-		
Other diseases,	33	2	2	5	10	2	1	5	3	3	-		
<i>Of Alimentary Canal.</i>													
Choleraic,	4	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-		
Gastric,	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-		
Hepatic,	15	1	-	1	4	2	2	3	1	1	-		
Other diseases,	6	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-		
<i>Of Nervous Centres.</i>													
Epilepsy,	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Paralysis,	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Other diseases,	13	-	2	-	3	-	4	2	1	1	-		

Of Respiratory Organs.

Bronchitis,	5	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Consumption,	13	-	-	1	3	2	1	3	1	-	-
Pneumonia,	5	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-
Other diseases,	6	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-

Of the Skin.

Herpes,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Psoriasis,	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Surgical Diseases.

Abscesses,	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcers,	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-
Veneral,	12	3	1	2	1	1	1	-	2	-	-
Other diseases,	15	-	-	1	3	8	-	-	3	-	-

Totals,	207	10	14	24	38	38	21	22	15	24	1
-------------------	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

Average number on the sick-list,	25	16	16	31	28	37	29	30	18	24	22
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Causes of Death, the Whole Number, the Sex, the Mental Condition, the Number in each Month, and the Ages of those who have Died in the State Workhouse at Bridgewater, from Oct. 1, 1882, to July 7, 1883; also, the Whole Number since the Opening of the Institution.

DISEASES OR CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	INSANE.		October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.
				Males.	Females.																						
Abscess,	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brain Disease,	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumption,	8	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	-
Croup,	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heart Disease,	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydrocephalus,	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laryngitis,	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old Age,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralysis,	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia,	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatism,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scrofula,	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Syphilis,	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total,	27	25	2	4	2	6	3	3	3	-	2	3	5	2	-	7	1	1	-	1	2	1	7	3	2	1	1
Whole number since the opening of the institution,																3,052.											

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Workhouse :

Immediately following the arrival of the inmates, my attention was called to nine different men who were ailing, all of whom were treated without going to the hospital.

The first case in the hospital was William Kinsler, admitted July 15. He was found far advanced in consumption and died August 4.

John Burns was admitted August 2. He was not of sound mind, and his history could not be obtained. He died September 7, of consumption.

Robert McAdams, a man of slender constitution, was taken, August 11, with a severe attack of sporadic cholera (generally called cholera morbus); he passed almost immediately into a state of collapse, and in spite of our best efforts died August 19.

Thomas Curran, for a long time a confirmed epileptic, was taken with apoplexy August 19. He became rapidly paralyzed, passed into profound stupor, and died August 24.

Many other cases have received treatment without being confined in the hospital.

The inmates are now in good health, and the hospital is unoccupied.

Respectfully submitted.

F. E. COREY, *Physician.*

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

BRIDGEWATER, Oct. 5, 1883.

To the Board of Trustees of State Workhouse, Bridgewater :

GENTLEMEN,— Upon the resignation of Rev. Mr. Hingeley as Chaplain of the above-named institution, I had the honor of being appointed to perform the duties of that office.

My labors there commenced the first of May, and continued up to the time of the burning of the buildings of the institution. It affords me great pleasure to say that from Sabbath to Sabbath the attention given to all the services was excellent. The Superintendent and his family, and the officers generally, gave the meetings their personal attendance and influence.

The various phases of the institution were more or less represented also. The greatest possible stillness and attention were always apparent, even by those least informed, as well as by all others.

The organ was played and the singing led by Miss Louise Leonard, daughter of the late Superintendent. The whole audience was requested to join in the singing, which they usually did, to some extent, with evident delight.

We close by saying that the time and means employed in the religious services in such a place are not in vain, but evince the wisdom of those in authority who order and sustain them.

Respectfully yours,

ISAAC DUNHAM, *Chaplain.*